

Western Carolinian.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1825.

[NO. 285.]

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. PHYSIOGNOMY.

Hold you correct: What man I knew them, yes,
And what they weigh, even to the minutest degree.

Mr. Editor: A small manuscript volume, on the science of Physiognomy was lately placed in my hands, by a venerable friend; who, at the same time, informed me of his implicit belief in all the occult sciences. As the volume has not been hitherto published, I take the liberty of sending you a brief extract from it, for the information of the curious.

Our author sets out by giving the etymology of the word *Physiognomy*, as follows: The word *Physiognomy*, is derived from two Greek words, *physis*, (nature) and *gnosko*, (to know); therefore, those who understand physiognomy, are masterly skilled in the arcana of nature. This sublime science was taught me by my great-grand-mother. She was so well skilled in it, that she could at first sight, without a moment's hesitation, develop the whole character of a man or woman, by the lineaments of the face. "When a boy, I was unable to account for this extraordinary skill of my aged relative; but after reading Herodotus, and Virgil, &c. and learning therefrom the manner of an infant's receiving a perfect knowledge of futurity, by inhaling the breath of the god Apis, all my wonder vanished into smoke. "Without further preliminary, candor compels me to say, that the science of Physiognomy, like all other sciences, has extended its limits in the present age of light and knowledge. We Physiognomists, can ascertain the depth of a man's knowledge, or the diseases incident to human nature, with greater precision than the craft of ancient days: The following facts have been discovered in modern times, and are held as sacred aphorisms:

"1st. If a man is afflicted with the Hypochondriasis, or has impaired his mind by intense study, we can, in a moment, decide, that there is no possibility of his restoration: which agrees with another maxim of my grandmother—"once a fool, always a fool."

"2d. When a man is troubled with dyspepsia, as many persons are who follow sedentary employments, which cause them to appear grave, we pronounce all such to be fools or madmen, without hesitation.

"3d. If a man has once been afflicted with the Hypo, if he should afterwards have a dysentery, or a fever, we at once decide that the Hypo has returned, as no other disease can have any effect on such a subject.

"4th. If misfortune should overwhelm a person in grief and wretchedness, we pronounce his hide in the loft; his case is irretrievable, no matter what his exertions may be afterwards."

This extract will give the reader an idea of the merits of the work; and should it meet the approbation of the public, I may send you something more from the same pure fountain.

LAVATER, JR.

Oct. 11, 1825.

The Pope has lately founded a philological college at Rome, on the same footing as the ancient Sorbonne in France, which will be charged with the examination of all literary works before they are printed. This college will have a sucursal at Bologna, to which it will report on the merits of the candidates to the professorship. His Holiness has also considerably augmented the number of theological colleges.

A bill is before the Legislature of Tennessee to compel the State Bank to discount notes as low as 10 dollars. Also, a resolution to hasten the resumption of Specie payments.

President Adams is a man about five feet five or six inches in height, a prominent and rather sharp nose, good forehead with a general placidity in the expression of the countenance, which perhaps has no other decided characteristic than an air of deep reflection that does not, however, approach to abstraction. There is a pleasant but not very animated smile, and if any feature was to be selected as indicative of the greatness of his mind, it would be the eye, though were he an ordinary man even that would not be considered remarkable. The general air and manner, however, in which there is more of sincerity than elegance, is adapted to inspire even involuntary respect, and at the same time puts the most timid entirely at ease in his presence.

Rhode Island paper.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

All kinds of cultivated lands should be ploughed deep, and to the best advantage as to its position. Hilly ground should never be ploughed directly up and down, if it can possibly be avoided, lest the heavy rains should occasion it to gully, but round it. In some parts of North-Carolina a vast deal of land is ruined by such imprudent culture, and it is usual to see many places in a field cut down by the water ten, and even twenty feet. This is in the hilly parts of the State.

Manure should be laid deep in sandy soil; in loamy or clay land it is not so much matter, though in both it is best to cover it well. No manure ever runs down into the earth, but constantly rises with the moisture at night to the dew from heaven. The sun and wind exhale and evaporate the nitrous particles of the manure as they come upon the surface. The texture of sandy land being open and porous, the sun and winds have greater influence on it, than in clay land; in clay soil, the moisture rises with difficulty, and the manure of course will naturally remain longer unspent.

Middlesex Gaz.

FIRE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Halifax papers to the 18th October have been received at New-York by the British packet Swallow. They furnish further particulars of the ravages of the conflagration, which had desolated a large section of the British province of New-Brunswick. In Newcastle out of two hundred and fifty houses, but fourteen escaped. Near two hundred persons in the vicinity of Miramichi perished in the flames—and the loss of lives in the interior was immense: many of the survivors were dreadfully mutilated—men, women and children destitute of clothing to cover them, and others dying either from suffocation or exposure to the severity of the weather. The citizens of Halifax had subscribed 2040*l*. for the relief of the sufferers. The editor of the Halifax Free Press says, as melancholy as the descriptions received are, he fears that more heart rending accounts are yet to be received. Numbers have perished, of whom no account will probably be ever obtained; and many persons who have been mutilated and otherwise personally injured, will continue from time to time to be discovered in remote situations, or will perish through want in distant and retired parts of the country.—*Boston Gazette*.

SHOT.

A patent has just been taken out for a new method of making shot. The improvement consists in mixing a small proportion of quicksilver with the lead by which means the shot is rendered harder and heavier, and divested of the arsenic; which was one of the chief objections to the original patent shot. Other advantages are stated to be, that a shot of a smaller size is procured for guns of smaller calibre, yet equal to larger drops; that it is as clean as silver to handle, and may be carried loose in the pocket; and that it has less friction in firing.

English paper.

By the returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania, it appears that 44,474 votes were given at the late election for a convention, and 59,884 against it. The majority against a convention is 15,410 votes.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER. THE BEE WORM.

An insect, thus called, has been making very destructive ravages among the bees in Virginia, and in other parts of the country, by destroying them in the hive, and thus cutting off the supply of honey and wax, so comfortable, and almost necessary in rural life. A friend, who takes great interest in whatever is connected with rural economy, has furnished us with the following recipe for preventing the destructive incursions of this enemy of the bee:

"Take two boards, of an inch thickness each, perforate the one in 15 or 20 places, with a half inch auger; place this board upon the other; mark the places opposite to these holes when laid on the other board; then bore this marked board one third through, on the upper side, in the marked places, with a two inch auger; then place the board containing the small holes on top of the other, and put the hive upon them. The miller, or bee worm, when he enters the hive, seeks a place, or is interrupted by the bees, to deposit his eggs; the cavity formed as above affords a convenient place; the boards are to be removed two or three times a week, and the eggs brushed from the holes. This course will prevent the ravages of the bee worm, for it is produced from these eggs."

LARGE AND SMALL HORSES.

Animals draw by their weight, and not by the force of their muscles. The hind feet form the fulcrum of the lever, by which their weight acts against the load, and the power exerted, is always proportioned to the length of the lever, the weight remaining the same. Large animals, therefore, draw more than small ones, even though they have less muscular force, and are unable to carry such a heavy burden. The force of the muscles tends only to make the horse carry continually forward his centre of gravity, or, in other words, the weight of the animal produces the draught, and the play and force of its muscles serve to continue it.

FROM THE MAINE GAZETTE.

Extraordinary renovation of Teeth and Hair. Travelling through Monmouth, Me. a few days since, I met with a woman of 85 years of age, who reads without glasses, and who has hair now growing on her head that has the appearance of infant's. This is the third time she has lost her hair, and had it grow out again in the same way. About three years since she had two new teeth, which she lost last year; and she now has several new teeth growing. She was born in Acton, Mass. and married a man named Jellerson; but has lived with a second husband, named Gusha, 58 years. She and her husband, aged 85, have lived for 17 years together without any other help or family, in a house at some distance from any neighbor, and she states that she has made a cheese every other day since the 15th of June last.

Some men never can acquire smoothness of manners even by mixing with the best company. The grain of their soul has too much of the nature of the rough granite ever to acquire the polish of a piece of marble. In such men there is a great deal of selfishness with little sympathy for the tastes and feelings of others. Nothing serves so much to polish man as the soft intercourse of refined female society, but he must possess the materials that will receive a lustrous. Many are so rough by nature that nothing can smooth their ruggedness. Polished female society only makes such persons the more rude, by unconsciously exciting their jealousy and hatred.

The French having sent Gen. Fial as their envoy to Malta, to counteract him, or in other words, to stop him up, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of Cork. This would be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia. The French government having sent him an Ambassador without an arm, he next day despatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me, can she spin?"

Receipt for making shoes resist water. One pint of linseed oil, half a pound of mutton suet; eight ounces of beeswax, and one penny-worth of resin; the whole to be boiled together, and warmed before using.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemon & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825.

EZRA ALLEMON.

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the Court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Wesley Reynolds & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON,
WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of *Wesley Reynolds & Co.* returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of *MERCHANDISE*, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-house, in Statesville. *WESLEY REYNOLDS.*
Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, as usual, on Edmondson's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our *JOHN ROBINSON*, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825.

William C. Duke.

HAS commenced the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and as he will devote his time exclusively to the interest of those who may favor him with their business, he cherishes a hope, that he will be able to render every satisfaction.

Orders addressed to him at the Counting House of Messrs. *JOHN ROBINSON & Co.* (Edmondson's Wharf) will be promptly attended to—and to whom correspondents are solicited to refer.

September 24.

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NOTICE.

THE Co Partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of *BENJAMIN HAMMET*, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the present crop, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered in without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, October 1, 1825.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-house, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give him a new shop a fair trial.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Sheriff's Deeds,

NOTICE is hereby given of writs of vendition expensis, for sale at the printing-office.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Balls to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. SPINTYRE, Managers.

Scheme of the
New-York State Lottery, for 1826.

CLASS 3, FOR 1826.	1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000	1 do. 50,000 50,000	1 do. 20,000 20,000	1 do. 10,500 10,500	8 do. 5,000 10,000	4 do. 2,500 10,000	10 do. 1,000 20,000	39 do. 1,000 39,000	78 do. 800 39,000	468 do. 100 46,800	4,446 do. 50 222,300
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5,051 Prizes, \$367,600
9,139 Blanks.

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets \$50 | Quarters, \$12 50
Halves, 25 | Eighths, 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

Gentlemen are therefore requested, to by early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.
The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & SPINTYRE,
Washington City.

TO FARMERS.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a Plantation situated in Buncombe county, about 12 miles south-west of Asheville, on a Creek called Honnany. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 130 of which is cleared, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the premises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two Farms. The advantages attached to this Farm, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.

It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Asheville.

SAMUEL CHUNN.

Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825.

A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the *Leber tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Irdeell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23rd, 1825.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Irdeell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the Court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONSON,

MICHAEL RICKART,

WESLEY REYNOLDS,

ROBERT WORKE,

JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,

September 28, 1825.

NOTICE.

ALL that wish to join a Troop of Cavalry, in the town and neighborhood of Salisbury, will find a paper containing the proposals, at the bar-room of Maj. Varbrough's Hotel, in this town. They that subscribe, will consider themselves as pledged to abide by whatever a majority may conclude on, either in the manner of equipments, the choice of officers, or any thing else. As soon as a sufficient number shall be subscribed, public notice will be given of a meeting of the troop for the purpose of making arrangements.

October 7, 1825.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c. &c.
which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

Coppersmith's Tools.
FOR sale, a full set of Coppersmith's Tools. Apply to **ALBERT TORRENCE, Jr.**
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 81

J. F. & John Lippitt,
HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just received,
75 bbls. muscovado sugar
125 Bags coffee
50 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
50 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tannery Oil
20 Tons Iron, Sweden
2000 lb. Bilateral Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wool and cut Nails and Brads
50 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
100 Bags shot
75 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
100 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
3 tons Logwood
3 Hhds. Copperas
500 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
1500 " Saltpetre
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging
with an assortment of patent medicines, and paints, dry and in oil.
ALSO,
a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards, always on hand. 2mt-9

NOTICE.
THE copartnership of **D. PARISH & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last. The business of said concern will be closed by **PARISH, CORNING & Co.** to whom all indebted are requested to make payment.
DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, CORNING & CO.
October 18. 689

Copartnership.
THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of **PARISH, CORNING & Co.** and will transact business at the old stand of **D. PARISH & Co.** where they have now open 500 packages staple and fancy Dry Goods, comprising a complete assortment, which will be sold on favorable terms.
DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,
THOMAS PARISH.
October 18 639

NOTICE.
TO close the concern of **Reinhardt, Bowen & Co.** we will proceed to sell, at public sale, at the store in Rutherfordton, on the 28th November next, the Goods in said store, consisting of a general assortment of Merchandise, calculated for the season, lately purchased; and continue the sale, from day to day, until all is sold. At the same time, the House and Lot, formerly occupied as a Public House by Noah Hampton, Esq. (with all the furniture, principally new, and in good order,) which is known as the best and most convenient stand in said village, for a store and public house; also, several front and back lots; Horses, wagon, an experienced Oiler, a lively Woman and Child, several small tracts of Land near the village, one of which has on it some good meadow land.
Terms: for the House and Lands, a credit of one and two years will be given; for all the balance of the property, twelve months; notes, with approved security, will, in every instance, be required. The goods will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers.
M'BEE & REINHARDT,
Surviving Copartners.
ROBERT G. TWITTY,
Executor.
October 17th, 1825.
Persons having claims against the firm, or Joseph Bowen, are requested to present them, legally attested; all those indebted are requested to make payment.
M'BEE & REINHARDT,
ROBERT G. TWITTY.
4483

Town Constable's Sale.
WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 31st day of December next, a certain Lot of ground in said town of Salisbury, on which there is a dwelling, store-house, and out-houses, situated on Main-street, south-east of the court-house, adjoining the premises of Albert Torrence, and George Miller, and now in the occupancy of Ebenezer Dickinson—Sold as the property of Thomas Todd, by order of the Commissioners of the town of Salisbury, for arrears of Taxes.
7990
AARON WOOLWORTH,
Town Constable.
The Editors of the Raleigh Register, will please insert the above advertisement once a week for six weeks, and send their account to this office, and it shall be paid.
Baptists, beware of Impostors.
THE Sandy Creek Baptist Association, in Session at Friendship Meeting House, Moore county, N. C. 24th day October, 1825, having learned that Mark Andrews, Randolph Mabry, Leonard Prather, and Eliza Revel, are pretending to preach the Gospel in the Regular Baptist churches in this State, deem it their duty to publish to those churches, and to their brethren in general, that said Andrews, Mabry, Prather and Revel, are excommunicants from churches connected with their body.
5186
By order, **NAT. G. SMITH, Clerk.**

GEN. JACKSON.
NASHVILLE, OCTOBER 15.
GENERAL JACKSON'S RESIGNATION.
To the Honorable the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee:
Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature, I was preferred to the situation at present occupied by me, of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the state, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my assent, I accordingly accepted; not however without its being professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress, would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still pondering, and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resignation might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed, to surrender immediately back into your hands, the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination was that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year, imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I was aware of nothing of great national importance which was likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body, the amending the constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration, in which great interest with the people of the United States exists; and on which the security of our republican system may depend. But being advised of a resolution of your body, presenting again my name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence to be excused from any further service in the councils of the country.

Situated as I am, my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to our constitution, I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge, or to encourage, a change which might wear the appearance of being induced from selfish considerations—from a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to an active course on any subject which my judgment did not approve; yet as from late events, it might be inferred that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable, only by the people having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertion I might make to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made would, I assure you, be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feelings; they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation, where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten therefore to render this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred on me the appointment, that in their constitutional rights, they may confide in to some one meriting their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire once more to private life, it may be the last time, probably, that I shall have of addressing you. Permit me to suggest to you, then, some remarks upon the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us, that those which have been resorted to are inefficient; or that however well their boundaries have been defined by the parchment of the constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption in any of the departments of government is necessary, a corrective should be applied, and it is the duty of the people in justice to themselves, to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power—the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of aiming it in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains;

and forms a question whether in its amendment the wisdom and virtue of the present generation may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government certainly cannot be lessened by honest efforts on our part to improve, or rather to fortify the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle I venture freely to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution, and indeed would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent constitutional checks, I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office under the general government for and during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of Judicial office; and these I would except for the reason that vacancies in this department are not of frequent occurrence; and because no barrier should be interposed in the selecting to the bench men of the first talents and integrity. Their trust and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that proper and safe selections may be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy. The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it, Congress in a considerable degree will be freed from that connection with the Executive department, which at present gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating upon the great interest of the nation, thro' prospects of executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feeling and party excitement. Intrigue and management would be excluded. Nor would their deliberations or the investigation of subjects, consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved; and virtue, uniting with the labors of the Representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the government.

But if this change in the constitution should not be attained, and important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day, and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evil may arise of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads, every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil—we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion that by constitutional provisions all avenues to temptation on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of chief magistrate during the same time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate. But delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, or with degrading the trust reposed in me, by intruding for the Presidential chair. As your honorable body have, by a resolution, thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate; and to suggest in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others, and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptation may exist and suspicion arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandizement.

Accept, I pray you, for yourselves and tender to the honorable bodies over which you respectively preside, my sincere regard.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Hermitage, Davidson county,
October 12, 1825.

FOREIGN NEWS.
[BY THE LAFAYETTE.]
NEW-YORK, OCT. 29.
Latest from France.—The packet ship *Lewis*, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday from Havre, having left that port on the 27th ult. and we are favored with Paris papers to the 25th inclusive.
A letter from Havre of the 27th, says: "We have just received advices from Liverpool to the 22d, which are not so favorable for Cotton as those previously received. We are now convinced that that market will not recover, and the most we can do is to maintain present rates. Our sales from the 19th to the 26th inst. consist of 805 bales of Uplands, at 26 to 29 1/2 sous; 819 Louisianas, 31 to 37; 192 Alabamas, 29 to 31, and 42 Sea Islands, at 50. Other articles without alteration."
Among the passengers in the *Lewis*, are Christopher Hughes, Esq. Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands, and his family. The King of Prussia arrived at Paris on the 24th, accompanied by the prince Augustus of Prussia, Baron Humboldt, and Count Wigenstein.
The Pacha of Egypt arrived at Alexandria on the 31st of July, for the purpose of expediting the new expedition to the Morea, and to superintend the sales of his cotton.
M. Anduaga, (brother-in-law of the minister Zea,) formerly ambassador to the U. States, has just been exiled to Barcelona; and M. Urbitondo, grandson of Gen. Eguia, has been sent to the fort of Penas de San Pedro.
A decree has just been issued, in consequence of remonstrances made by the Charge d'Affaires of France and that of Austria, by the houses of French merchants established in Spain, who are suspected of concealing contraband goods, cannot be searched except in the presence of French consuls.
Extracted for the National Journal, from late French Papers.

RUSSIA.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The emperor will set out, on the 15th of September to visit the southern provinces of his empire. The Empress will afterwards proceed to Laganrok, in the south, to pass the winter.
Nisi-Novogorod, Aug. 16.—The fair has commenced, and 3198 shops opened. A less quantity of goods has come from Kiachta, this year, and prices are higher. Tea, which last year sold for 550 roubles the fifty pounds, sells now for 750. Of nankin, only 700 bales have been brought for sale, because the nankins of Russian manufacture are equal to the Chinese, which diminishes the trade in this article.
SWEDEN.
The king will visit Norway about the 1st of September. The 21st of August was the anniversary of the king's election. There were rejoicings on this day, and felicitations made to the royal family. The destination of the three ships of war, purchased by the House of Michaelson and Benedicks, is not positively known. They are said to have been bought for the Colombian service.
Commissioners to fix the limits between Russian and Norwegian Lapland arrived at Kola on the 27th of July.

GERMANY.
Frankfort, Sept. 8.—No invention of modern times can equal that of steam boats, in usefulness to society. A regular communication is already held between Holland and Cologne, by means of these boats; and a company of merchants has been formed, to establish a line of them on the Rhine, as far up as Strasbourg. Their capital will be 500,000 florins, to be increased as circumstances may demand.
Saxe-Weimar, Sept. 4.—A fete was held here yesterday, on the occasion of His Highness the Duke of Saxe-Weimar having completed the fiftieth year of his reign, and the 68th of his age.
The prince, who is adored by his subjects, received at this festival numerous proofs of their affection. The grand-duke received with some sensation, the felicitations of the foreign Ministers and German princes who were at Weimar. The illustrious Goethe, the Nestor of German poets and the chief Councillor of the prince, also made his respects, whose presence recalled the many benefactions of the prince to the savans of whom he is the elder.

AUSTRIA.
The entry of their Majesties into Presbourg will take place on the 17th; and on the 18th the diet of Hungary will be opened by an address from the king. The coronation of the queen is fixed for September 25th.

[From the (Paris) Monitor.]
It is interesting to know the proportion of works furnished by various nations. It constitutes a sort of scale by which the different degrees of ardour with which they cultivate the arts and sciences, may be ascertained.
France, (Paris, 59, Departments, 24.) 83; England, 69; Saxony, 34; Prussia, 36; Denmark, 29; Italy, 30; Netherlands, 23; North America, 20; Russia, 20; Wurtemberg, Bado and Franfort, 84; Sweden, 13; Bavaria, 15; Switzerland, 8; Asia (Indies), 6; Spain, 2.

FROM GREECE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 28.
The affairs of the Peloponnesus appear to have taken an unexpected turn. The march of Ibrahim Pacha into the interior of the Morea, was undertaken on the calculation of discord and treason among the Greeks; but as soon as Colocotroni had rejected the offer by which the Egyptians sought to win him, and Missolonghi held out, the enterprise was already half frustrated. Ibrahim Pacha, however, conducted like an experienced soldier; and if, notwithstanding, his operations are unsuccessful, it must be attributed to the conduct of Commodore Hamilton, and to the resolution of the Greeks to place themselves under British protection.
The last attempt of Ibrahim against Napoli was defeated, and after losing 1500 to 1800 men, he was obliged again to retire to Tripolizza, where, if faith is to be placed in the recent Greek letters from Smyrna, he cannot long maintain himself. Meanwhile, a fifth division is in Candia, ready to embark to his support.
The Captain Pacha, after his reverses before Missolonghi, sailed for Suda to transport reinforcements to the Morea. A revolt broke out in Candia among the Spachiotes, will be appeased by the Pacha of that island, and can have no influence upon the embarking of the Egyptian troops.
It is stated that a young English Physician, Dr. Clark, had succeeded in ascending to the summit of Mont Blanc, on the 27th August. It is four years since such an attempt had been made, and then it failed.

FROM CARTHAGENA AND PERU.
Bogota papers to the 18th September, and Carthagena to the 1st ultimo, have been received at the office of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore.
Callao is expected to surrender shortly, the garrison having several times attempted to revolt, and losing ten men daily by sickness, executions, and desertions. On the 7th July, 24 men, in two boats, escaped from the castle, and surrendered to the national frigate Protector. Carthagena is in a complete state of defence, and the garrison in high spirits. Commerce is active. The British ship of war which had lost her captain, and most of her officers, by yellow fever, had been fumigated by the introduction of nitrous gas throughout the ballast of the ship. Three of the crew had been recovered, after being seized with the black vomit. Dr. MILLER, of this city, had returned safe to Carthagena, after a voluntary attendance on board the ship, which had done him great credit. Dr. GUAT had not arrived.
From the Pacific.—The Peruvian, Captain Kelly, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, in 83 days from Chorillo, the present port of Lima.
The U. S. frigate United States, and the U. S. schooner Dolphin, were lying at that port. Officers and crews all well. General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.
General Rodil still holds out in the Castle of Callao, it was believed would do so for some months to come. It appears that on the 29th of July, the British frigates Briton and Tartar visited Callao, and their commanders, Sir M. Maxwell and Captain Brown, were permitted by General Rodil to land and enter the Castle, where they were splendidly entertained, at "a breakfast of three courses." The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock, and the choicest wines. The water used by the garrison was found to be of excellent quality, and all seemed to enjoy good health. The troops, to the number of 1,000, (as Captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in fine health and spirits. Gen Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the Patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spanish arms in Upper Peru, &c.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON CUBA.
An Antigua paper of late date gives the following extract of a letter from La Guayra, dated the 2d September:—*Pet. Ref.*
"An expedition is to sail against Cuba, on the 15th inst. from Carthagena: The Mexican 64 guns, two frigates, three brigades and thirty two schooners, and all the Colombian Navy, with 19,000 troops. This is the news of the day, and a boat was sent yesterday to Cumana, to order the Pinchina and Boyaca down to Carthagena."

TOLERANCE.
A stronger instance of toleration could not be adduced than the case of a youth now receiving an education in England. He is an Armenian, and of the Greek Church; his board is paid by the Pacha of Egypt who is a Mahomedan; he is consigned to a Protestant gentleman of Manchester, who sends him to the Roman Catholic establishment of Stonyhurst, managed by Jesuits, to be educated.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this state convened on yesterday, (Monday, the 21st.) We design giving as full and fair a detail of its proceedings, as our limits will warrant. The great body of the people are anxious to know what their public servants are doing; and those who do not feel much interest in legislative proceedings, ought to habituate themselves to take an interest in such things—for the watchfulness of the people, is the only safeguard against the corruption of their rulers.

NEW TURNPIKE ROAD.

We have heretofore made mention of the project, in the upper districts of South Carolina, of constructing a Turnpike Road from Camden to the North-Carolina line; we have been favored with the following circular on the subject, and shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of whatever may be done, either by our neighbors in South Carolina, or by any portion of our own citizens, in furtherance of the design. Our Legislature is now in session, and we shall soon know whether they are disposed to do anything towards continuing the Road into North-Carolina, as we presume the subject will be brought before that body.

To Col. Thomas G. Pickens, and the other Members of the Legislature from Mecklenburg County to the State Legislature of North Carolina:

At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster District, held at Lancaster Court-House, South-Carolina, on Wednesday, the 2d instant, for the purpose of appointing commissioners to meet commissioners appointed on the part of Kershaw District, in order to take into consideration the propriety of making a turnpike road from Camden to the North-Carolina line, and determine on the most convenient and preferable route for the said road,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the citizens of North-Carolina, in order to ascertain whether the citizens of that state are disposed to unite in extending the said turnpike from the State line, as far as Charlotte or Salisbury.

In pursuance of the said resolution, you are therefore requested to inform us, as soon as possible, what are the wishes of the citizens of your county on the subject of the said turnpike. It is contemplated, also, that the said turnpike shall continue from Camden to Vance's ferry, and join the turnpike road from Charleston to Columbia. It will be desirable to ascertain from you which will be the most preferable route for the said road from Lancaster to Charlotte. We presume that on a straight line between both places, would be found the best ground for the construction of a good road. But should that not be acceded to by your citizens, you will please inform us what other route would be selected. As it is intended to present the subject for the consideration of our Legislature at the ensuing session, your early attention to this communication is most respectfully solicited; and we remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

Wm. McKenna,
John Stewart,
Sam'l R. Gibson, } from Lancaster.
John Canby,
Joseph Patterson,
John Fletcher, } from Kershaw.
Lancaster C. H. Nov. 24, 1825.

CAPTAIN SYMMES.

Some time since, we inserted an article in our paper, stating that Capt. Symmes, accompanied by a Mr. Reynolds, was about going on a tour to the eastern states, to deliver lectures on his singular and favorite doctrine of an inner world. It now seems that he has been detained at home, (Hillsboro', Ohio) by indisposition; but his assistant, Mr. Reynolds, has lately been delivering lectures at Wheeling, Virginia. Mr. Reynolds is represented as a young gentleman of excellent character, and sterling genius, whose object is to explain the real ideas of Capt. Symmes, relative to his favorite theory—which is said, by those who have heard the lectures, to appear less imaginary than real. Capt. S. will permit Mr. Reynolds as soon as his health will permit; and will then proceed to some seaport, in order to embark for Russia, with the government of which country he has made an engagement, to accompany a polar expedition they have projected. He has been requested to hold himself in readiness to set out sometime this winter.

The U. S. ship John Adams, one of the West India squadron, arrived at Pensacola, on the 4th ult. from off Havana. Four of her crew, only, have died during her cruise. The principal object of the John Adams, in visiting Pensacola, is to take possession of what is called the "Barancas" fort, and other public property of the U. S. which is to be surrendered by the army, for the use of the navy. The U. S. station on Thompson's Island is to be abandoned, and all the stores, &c. removed from there to Pensacola, which latter place is hereafter to be the rendezvous of the U. S. vessels.

THE WEEVIL IN OLD CORN.

We see it mentioned by the editor of the American Farmer, that he has received complaints from some of his correspondents, of the working of the weevil in the old corn, as well

as old wheat. We have heard it more than once remarked this fall, by some of the most observant agriculturalists of the Western section of this state, that the weevil was making its ravages among their old corn—a circumstance which they recollected never to have witnessed before. It has been very correctly observed, that almost every year seems to be characterized by some peculiar drawback on the labors of the husbandman; and this appears not only to be a weevil-year, but the fly is very destructive to the growing crop of wheat, in this section of country. This is attributed to the extreme drought of the season. Wheat that was sown early, has been most injured by the fly. The dry weather has, however, been very favorable for gathering in corn, picking out cotton, &c.

YONAH EQUAH,

The distinguished Cherokee Indian Chief.

A correspondent has favored us with the following obituary notice of the celebrated Cherokee Indian Chief Yonah Equah, the correspondent wishes for the correction of the facts he has given relative to the life and character of this Chief:

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Died lately, at his residence on Tuckeyangey River, Haywood county, N. C. a distinguished Indian Chief, of the Cherokee tribe, named Yonah Equah, or Big Bear, at the advanced age of 95 years. He related to the writer of this narrative, that he was in the prime of life, and fought against the white people, in Grants expedition against the Cherokees, in the year 1762; and was in the battle of Estiloo, (now the Head of Tennessee) where Col. Grant commanded in person, and was repulsed with considerable loss. He was an active and enterprising warrior against the United States, throughout the Revolutionary war; and surprised Col. Dougherty, with his party of Rangers from Tennessee, in the night, on a water-course called Oconoleety, in the Cherokee country, in the year 1793, got Dougherty's sword, which he laid up and kept, as a trophy of victory, till his death. But after the treaty of peace, made with the Cherokees in the year 1781, he became strongly and zealously attached to the interests of the United States, and has ever since been an inviolable friend to the American government.

Yonah Equah presided over sixteen towns of his people, bordering on North and South-Carolina, as a military chief and national councillor, for more than half a century. He had been twice married, but died without a child.

From the firmness and integrity of his character, he acquired the confidence and respect both of his own and the white people; and from his high standing, was allowed one of two reserves of land, in fee simple, allotted in the bounds of North-Carolina, by the late treaty of 1819.

He possessed extraordinary powers of mind, with a high sense of national honor. An eloquent orator in his own language, his speeches were delivered in a strong figurative style. Purely moral in his conduct and deportment, dignified in his person, respectful in his manners, and strictly honest and upright in his intercourse with mankind, he left a reputation (in many instances) a correct model for civilized man. His bones are now mingled with their native dust; and his immortal part has winged its way to that "Great Spirit" where all mankind (whether civilized or savage) will be judged according to their works, and rewarded or punished accordingly.

By a reference to the terms of our paper, it will be seen we have made an alteration in them—instead of requiring \$3 per annum in advance, we shall henceforth require only \$2 50, when payment is made in advance; but three dollars, as heretofore, when payment is not made in advance. We have thought this arrangement due to the punctuality of those of our patrons who have been in the practice of remunerating us for our labors in anticipation—by whose generous confidence, we have been paid for our work before they received the consideration for their money. Many of our subscribers are indebted to us, some two, some three, some four, and some for five years subscription; they have realized all the advantages flowing from, but have contributed little towards sustaining, the publication of the paper. As it has been, in effect, from the pockets of those who have punctually paid us, that the negligent have been gratified with the perusal of the paper, we have deemed it but a sheer act of justice to make the above alteration in our terms. A considerable number of our patrons, who have not paid in advance, have yet been so punctual in remitting us our dues, that it would be unjust and ungrateful to apply the term negligent to them—for to their generous patronage is the prosperity of our establishment to be attributed. But it is to those who have never yet paid us any thing, or whose payments have been "few and far between," that the term is intended to apply; and doubtless, such will feel the force of the application.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 10.

The Vice President of the United States, accompanied by his family, arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, and took lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel.

On Monday morning, the citizens being desirous to testify their admiration of the talents and worth of the distinguished visitor, waited on him and solicited him to defer the prosecution of his journey for one day, and to honor them with his company at a public dinner. He politely accepted the invitation, and preparations were immediately made for the occasion. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, (as Mr. Calhoun had intended to proceed on his journey on that morning,) at 4 o'clock Mr. Tracy had an elegant and abundant dinner on the table; previous to sitting to which, however, the company were severally presented to the guest, and enjoyed a few minutes conversation with him. On proceeding to the table, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was requested to act as president, and Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq. as vice-president. About fifty gentlemen sat down.

Mr. Calhoun left here on Tuesday

morning, escorted from town by a number of the most respectable citizens, on horseback, and by the battalion of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Birdsell, and the Independent Company, commanded by Capt. Hooper, which, through their respective commanding officers, had tendered their services for that purpose, which had been accepted by Mr. Calhoun. At 9 o'clock, the Battalion and Independent Company formed a line in front of the Lafayette Hotel, and when he appeared saluted him, after which they took up the line of march, followed by Mr. Calhoun and citizens on horse back. In taking leave of the officers, and of the citizens, he expressed himself highly gratified with the flattering attentions paid him, and with the appearance and discipline of the troops, observing that he had never seen militia better trained.—Ober.

RALEIGH, NOV. 11.

Intelligence having been received that the Vice-President of the United States would arrive at this city on Tuesday last, on his way to Washington, the "Raleigh Blues," on the afternoon of that day, marched to Capt. Hunter's mill, for the purpose of escorting him into town; but it was ascertained next morning, by a letter received from Fayetteville, that, in consequence of his having consented to dine with the citizens of that place on Monday, his arrival here would necessarily be one day later than had been anticipated.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Vice-President and family were met, six miles from this place, by a detachment of the "Blues," mounted as cavalry, and escorted into the city, where they were visited by our citizens generally, and received every mark of attention. Yesterday Mr. C. dined with his Excellency Gov. Burton, and has accepted an invitation to dine with our citizens, to-day, at the Eagle Hotel. To-morrow morning, we understand, he will proceed on northwardly.

Star.

Mr. Calhoun was invited to, and partook of, a dinner in Cheraw, on the 2d instant.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MR. EDITOR: I have heretofore communicated, through the medium of your useful paper, certain hints relative to *Weights and Measures*; and then intimated the propriety and necessity of more legislation upon this subject. The legislature is now in session; and it can only be necessary to recommend this subject to that honorable body. The importance of a uniform system of *Weights and Measures*, throughout the state, will be readily admitted; and the constitutional right of the state to regulate its own internal affairs, will not be contested.

Nov. 1825.

ALPHA.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 10.

Cotton, 12; flour, fine, scarce, 6; superfine, 7; wheat, 1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 80 per bush; molasses, 4 1/2; sugar, muscovado, 12 1/2 a 14; coffee, prime green, 19 a 22 1/2 and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 7.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 20 a 25; Maine and Santee, 24 a 30 etc.; short staple, 15 a 18; Whiskey, 30 cents; Bacon, 5 a 6 1/2; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 3 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 2 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The stock of Sea Islands and Santees, of the last year's growth, is reduced to a very few bales, and the prices are merely nominal; we have, however, put them down at the rates at which they are held. Some small lots of the new crop are beginning to come in, but no sales have been effected that would enable us to fix its value, although we understand Santees have been offered as low as 24 cents.—New Uplands come in but slowly, and have gone off readily as they arrive, at 13 1/2 a 13 3/4 cents.

CHERAW, NOV. 8.

Cotton is coming in pretty freely; and sells readily at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents.—Considerable shipments have been made already.

Gazette.

Married.

On Thursday the 10th instant, by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. John Eller, Jr. to Miss Catharine Pennel, both of this county.

At Hoxlyville, Lincoln county, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Mr. John F. Tomkins, of Gloucester court house, Va. to Miss Margaret M. Hoyt, daughter of Andrew Hoyt, Esq. of the former place.

In Yorkville, S. C. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, Mr. Xerxes H. Cushman, one of the editors of the "Encyclopaedia," to Miss Jane Dinkins, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Also, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Moore Dr. Edmund Jennings, of Yorkville, to Miss Mary Birchett, of Rutherford county.

DIED.

In Cabarrus county, on Monday, the 14th inst. Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received from England, their fall importation of *DRY GOODS*; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign and domestic manufacture, that is required in a country store in North Carolina. They sell only by Wholesale.

November 1st, 1825.

5190

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

B. Oliver & Co.

New Wholesale and Retail Store.

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley and Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively, the Mercantile Business, and to that end have purchased on the best terms in Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

which they offer either at wholesale or retail for cash or country produce, at the market price. They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, and examine their stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

Their Goods consist in part of the following articles: Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Blue mixed, striped and Safford fine blue Satinets; Point, Duffel and rose Blankets; Coarse woollen cloth for negro clothing; Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Balze; Caroline, Circassian and real tartan Plaids; Gentlemen's camlet and plaid cloaks, ready made; Ladies' plaid do.

Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French gray, figured and plain bombazettes, new and fashionable patterns; Corduroy and bang-up cords; Black and bordered Waterloos and merino Shawls and points; Canton, Nankin and mandarine Crapes and Robes; Black, green and straw colored Italian Crapes; Lustring, Levantine, sarcent, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colours; Black and shaded gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article; Rich figured, black gros de ta do.

Black and white Satins and Flushings; Cock-mere, barage, love, damask, mandarine, clintz, fancy plaid and other Handk'fs; Bandanna, silk, children's, choppa, English and German flag Handk'fs; Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets; Swansdown, Marseilles, patriotic, eagle, Washington and real London Vestings; French, Grecian, rainbow, power-loom super fine, Turkey, red and Bolivar stripe prints; Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured mull, jaconet and Swiss muslins; Plain, figured, book and cambric muslins; Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery; Lustring, Mantua, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured satin Ribbons; Mull and jaconet muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced; Long-lawn, thread and imitation Cambricks; Curl, head ornaments, wreaths and artificial flowers; Plaid, hippit, apron and furniture checks; Washington, Jackson and Bolivar stripes; Irish linen, diaper and steam loom shirtings; British and German Osnaburgs; Black and brown holland, buckram and padding; Men's beaver, buck, dogskin and woodstock gloves; Ladies' kid, beaver and York tan gloves; Black and white silk do.

Tortoise tuck, long and side combs; Mock tuck, long and side do. Domestic plaid and gingham; Linen and cotton bed ticking; Floss cotton, patent and mus thread; Brown, bleached and sea island shirting and sheetings; Straw and Leghorn Bonnets; Men's common and beaver Hats do. white and black wool do.

Ladies' leather, sealskin, morocco, pruned and Valencia shoes and pumps; Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, cordevan and wax calfskin shoes and shoetees; Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards; Coffee and sugar, young hyson, gunpowder and imperial Tea; Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs; Cotton bagging, rope and twine; American and Swedish iron and share moulds; American, German and English blistered steel; Wrought and cast nails; Dupont's gunpowder; Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12; Spanish brown, white lead and red lead; Glauber and Epsom salts; Alum and starch; Country and Holland Gin; French brandy, cherry and malaga Wines; Cutlery with a large assortment of Hardware, Together and Hollow ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1825.

3487

GROCERIES.

Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs; Cotton bagging, rope and twine; American and Swedish iron and share moulds; American, German and English blistered steel; Wrought and cast nails; Dupont's gunpowder; Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12; Spanish brown, white lead and red lead; Glauber and Epsom salts; Alum and starch; Country and Holland Gin; French brandy, cherry and malaga Wines; Cutlery with a large assortment of Hardware, Together and Hollow ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1825.

3487

Doctor E. N. Gaither,

HAVING established himself in Statesville, respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the several branches of his profession, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.

Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825.

6191

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to

ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825.

84

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for two bonds of \$100 each, in which James Shaver is principal, and myself security, executed to Philip Shaver, for the purposes therein specified; as I am determined not to pay any part of said bonds, it now appearing evident that they were obtained from me for fraudulent purposes.

W. F. NELSON.

Nov. 24, 1825.

124

Great Coat Lost.

LOST, or left somewhere, a drab colored Great Coat, full capes, and lined with green baize. Whoever has any knowledge of it, will please give information to Charles L. Bowers, Salisbury; and he that does so, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

Nov. 14, 1825.

84

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Davidson county on the 9th instant, a negro man named THORNTON, who says he belongs to Thomas Way of Tennessee. Said negro appears to be about twenty years of age, yellow complexion, stout made, and has a remarkable scar on his face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.

Lexington, Nov. 6th 1825.

3183

Oxford Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 14th of November next, and the Report thereof be read on Wednesday the 16th.

The first Session of 1826, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, as heretofore under the charge of Mr. James D. Johnson.

WM. M. SNEED, Secy.

Oct. 16.

4187

House Breaking and Robbery.

WHEREAS, some time in the month of August, my house (in Lincoln county, N. C. joining the road from Fayetteville to Morganton) was forcibly broke open, by some villain or villains, who stole the contents therein, in a felonious manner. I will give five dollars reward to any person or persons that will apprehend said thief or thieves, so that him or them may be convicted agreeably to law.

JOHN WILLFONG, sen.

Nov. 20th, 1825.

14

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of this inst. a bound boy, by the name of Andrew Ray, about seventeen years old. I forewarn all person or persons of harbouring or trusting him any thing on my account. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Runaway, but no other charges.

HENRY RIPLEY.

Hopewell, Stokes county, N. C.

November 14th, 1825.

3487

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel Horse, five years old, all his legs white nearly up to his knees, with a large blaze in his forehead. I will suitably reward any person who will take him up, and give me notice, so that I get him; or notice may be given to the post-master in Charlotte, or in Salisbury.

MOSES NEELY.

Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county,

N. C. Nov. 15, 1825.

2487

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from my wagon, near Mr. Correll's on the road from Salisbury to Concord, a dark bay Horse, 7 years old, about 5 feet high, heavy built, hair very thin on his tail; trots and paces pretty rough. Any information relative to said horse, will be thankfully received by the subscriber in Stokes county; and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN G. SMITH.

Nov. 12, 1825.

3486

N. B. Information may be given to the post-master in Salem, or in Salisbury.

FOR SALE.

IN conformity with the last will and testament of Solomon Hill, deceased, will be sold, at private sale, that well known plantation, in York District, on Allison's creek, ten miles North East of Yorkville, whereon formerly stood Hill's Iron Works.

On the premises are a large, new and elegant Dwelling House, a good Kitchen, commodious Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out buildings; and a new Store House immediately on the great road. The situation of the dwelling house is high, healthy and romantic, commanding a view of an extensive and variegated landscape. There is also on the premises an excellent GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, lately repaired—in complete order for manufacturing flour and has as extensive custom as any mill in this section of the state. Also, a New SAW MILL, in good order. The plantation contains twelve hundred acres of land, of which is an excellent meadow of twelve acres, a quantity of bottom, and a considerable portion of land just cleared.

The stream on which the Mills are situated has a good fall and affords a never failing supply of water. The situation of the place is an eligible one for many purposes. It is at the point where the great roads leading from Charlotte and Lincolnton to Yorkville, Camden and Charleston intersect—in the midst of a cotton and provision country, and within one mile and an half of an inexhaustible supply of IRON ORE. Combining so many local advantages, it may be appropriated as a place of Entertainment, with a store; as a cotton factory, Iron forge and smelting furnace, or a farm, as may suit the taste or pursuits of the purchaser.

Also, will be sold, either separately or with the above place, a tract of land two miles north of the above, on Beaver-dam creek, containing about three hundred acres.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given for the greater part of the purchase money.

NANCY HILL, Ex'or.

W. R. HILL, Esq.

York District, Oct. 12th, 1825.

cov199

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles C. McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

Test: JOHN MILLER, Clk.

The above advertisement will be found on the outside of this day's paper; and the reason of its re-insertion in this place, is, that an error occurred, which was not discovered till the outside of our paper was worked off.

THE MUSE.

FOR THE WARTEN CAROLINIAN.
TO MARY.

Mary! I often think on thee,
And when at eve, on bended knees,
My service of prayer I give
To God, to whom I wish to live;
I plead for thee—for thee the tear,
Oft flows, when none but HE is near.

O, could I but behold you dare
Be on the side of Christ—declare
You gloried in his cross—and say,
“Ye vanities of earth away
“I seek in Heaven that peace of mind
Which here below I cannot find.”—

My anxious soul, could with more ease,
Look forward to the hour of peace;
With the bright hope resign my breath,
That I should meet you after death;
And join in Heavenly songs above,
Of praises, for Redeeming love. C.

Charleston, S. C. 1825.

OUR COUNTRY.

The eyes of all the nations,
Our country! turn to thee,
First wert thou in the cause of man,
And first among the free:
Thy guiding star its sacred ray
On every realm shall pour;
And again,
On the plain,
Should the waves of battle roar,
Thy voice shall calm the angry tide,
And bid it rage no more.

On Grecian fields, no longer
The crescent burns unfurled;
And Andes' giant towers look down
Upon a subject world.
The beams of unknown mornings break
On regions dark before;
And bright
With the light,
Glow the earth's remotest shore;
For, 'risen on midnoon,' its ray
Shall sink in clouds no more.

The thousand powers of nature
Shall combat with the free;
Earth has her graves for tyrants yet;
And storms are on the sea,
Forth from their broken tombs, the dead
In dark array shall pour,
Who on high,
Through the sky,
Bade the flag of freedom soar;
Till the rude footsteps of the slave
Profane the earth no more.

Our land! the stranger's refuge,
The wanderer's place of rest!
Since Heaven has deigned to bless thee,
Thou shalt indeed be blest:
Thy sails shall whiten every wave;
Thy conquering eagles soar,
And sweep
O'er the deep,
Till the war-notes cease to roar;
Till the broken chains of slavery fall,
And oppression reigns no more.

“Love is a bird of summer skies;
From cold and from winter he soon departs;
He basks in the beam of good-humoured eyes,
And delights in the warmth of open hearts:
But where he has once found chill and rain,
He seldom returns to that bower again.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE ALBANY PATRIOT.

GEORGE IV. KING OF ENGLAND.
Was born August 12, 1762, and is the eldest son of the late king and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

In right of birth, he was duke of Cornwall, and also duke of Rothesay and high steward of Scotland. In five days after his birth, he was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. In 1771, he was installed knight of the garter. His tutors were as follows:—Lady Charlotte Finch, until the age of nine years; then came the earl of Holderness, lord Bruce, and the duke of Montague. His real instructors, however, were the venerable Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York; Dr. Hurd, afterwards bishop of Worcester; Mr. Smett, and several others. If the multitude of instructors could have insured him mental superiority, the subject of this sketch would certainly have been a great man; but it appears, by all accounts, that confinement to study was the last thing in the world to please the prince. He was delighted with that period of his youth which brought with it the opportunity of enjoyment and freedom from restraint.

When he came to his 21st year, he returned to Carlton house, with a trifling income of 50,000/ sterling and 60,000 outfit. The whigs, wishing to ingratiate themselves with their future sovereign, proposed a larger allowance, but the old king would not consent to it; and for a while the prince was hand and glove with the popular party—their apparent idol, their eternal toast, and their wretched dupe.

Cols. Tarkenton and St. Leger were his boon companions, Mr. Fox his secret adviser, and Mr. Sheridan his principal bulfcon. His penchant for the fair sex is well known; and the memoirs of the celebrated Mrs. Robinson have left nothing untold of her unfortunate liaison. From this lady, he flew to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widow, whose beauty was of the most extraordinary kind. The Prince's father, as we are informed, was chiefly displeased with the religious tenets of the lady, supposing, perhaps, that the heir apparent should, at least, associate with *debauchees* of orthodox principles. This is a specimen of courtly morality, on a par with the duke of York's determination to die in the faith of the church of England, if not a breeches maker in London was left to tell the story.

The prince's expensive habits having brought him into debt to upwards of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, he sold his stud of running horses, stopped the building of Carlton house, and began to talk of laying up money to pay his debts.

In a year's time the scheme took; all believed him sincere. He was voted 160,000/ by parliament, and allowed 10,000/ additional, by the king.

In 1788, when his father's malady grew worse, the bottle companions of the prince began to urge his claims to the regency of the kingdom, in hopes of making their own fortunes, while Mr. Pitt and the king's ministers maintained the right of parliament to interfere, since there they had a decided majority, and could control the event.

Amidst the recriminations of the two parties, the old king recovered, and son and father became reconciled, to the great annoyance of the prince's friends. The French revolution breaking out at the same time, cast such a gloom over the royal family, and most other crowned heads, that the prince withdrew from his old connections in politics, with little ceremony.

The prince's private debts, however, increased about as fast as those of the nation; when, at length, by means of his situation, he was forced into a marriage with the princess Caroline of Brunswick, which took place in 1795.

His wife was escorted to England by some of the prince's choicest female favorites; in which action he displayed a want of delicacy that would have disgraced a savage. Every one knows, that from the moment of their first meeting, difficulties arose in their domestic relations, which will never probably be explained until the death of the PRINCIPAL ACTOR.

In 1810, he was appointed regent of the kingdom, by act of parliament; and as it was a Pitt measure, any other conduct in the prince have been considered *Pitt-iful*.

In his new sphere, he has made many good treaties for his subjects, and received the visits of kings and emperors in his own capital.

In 1816, he gave his daughter to Leopold of Saxe Coburg, a German prince, who had high pretensions to birth, and little pretensions to money. He has always maintained that this was a *love match*, of which we have our doubts. At all events, the Saxe Coburg adventurer is now lying siege to the Dutchess de Berry, and we suppose that this is to be a love match also.

In 1820, our hero became king of England by the demise of his father; and since he has been on the throne, Great Britain has been unusually flourishing. This is his good fortune, and does not result from his qualifications. Immersed in pleasure, immoral in his life, decayed in his health, and incapable of business, the remembrance of the past must embitter his present moments, and give a fearful coloring to the future. His conduct as a son and as a husband, can never be justified; and his traits of character as a “fine gentleman,” will not secure him a single penny among all his *troop of friends*.

This is a fair picture of George the 4th; and thanks to heaven, the valor of our forefathers has preserved us from the necessity of acknowledging him as our sovereign lord the king.

VARIETY.

An Irishman being asked what he chiefly lived upon? He replied, “we have a plenty of potatoes, which we eat four times a day.” Don't you think, said another, there is very little variety in this diet? “Not at all man,” said he; “we have great variety, for we eat, the little potatoes with the big ones.”

ANIMAL FOOD.

It is true that animal food contains a greater quantity of nutriment in a given bulk than vegetables, and, in a proper state of preparation, it is almost adopted to the immediate action of the absorbents of the chylipoetic viscera, but the digestive functions of the human system becomes prematurely exhausted by constant action, and the whole system eventually sinks under great or uninterrupted excitement. If plain animal food were taken but once a day, and men would substitute for the various ragouts with which modern tables are so abundantly furnished, wholesome beverage and pure water, or a weak fermented beverage, for the more deleterious potations of distilled liquors, we should see healthy men walking the streets that are now crowded with the bloated victims of voluptuous appetite. Millions of Gentoos have lived to an advanced age without having tasted any but the most simple food, and have been wholly free from a chain of maladies which have scourged every civilized nation on the globe; the wandering Arabs who have traversed the barren desert of Sahara, subsisting on the scanty pittance of milk from the half famished camel that carried them, have seen two hundred years roll round without a day of sickness.

Med. Adviser.

LIFE.

Is a foundation fed by a thousand streams that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one is broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents ever ready to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit.—The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by the hand of nature.—The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its action; death lurks in ambush about all our paths.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion: but we signify our disapprobation of this intention of Nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them from the time they are born as tightly as possible. This natural instinct appears very strong when we see a child released from its confinement, in the short interval betwixt pulling off its day clothes, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep. The evident tokens of delight which the little creature shews in recovering the free use of his limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice into the most stupid of mankind.

Dr. Gregory.

DANCING.

“I am an old fellow,” saying Cowper in one of his letters to Hurd, “but I once had my dancing days, as you have now, yet I never could find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home; when I could observe her behavior at the table; at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good, when we are pleased, but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her.”

A WIFE.

When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to “train up a child in the way he should go.”

Port Folio.

Book Store.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powell on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenasse on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powell on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chittie's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baillie's morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averil's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lencoe on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopoeia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swediaur on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopoeia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affection; Fordyce's sermons; Belfrey's addresses; Proudfoot's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskin's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers' sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Humbugs; Ely's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibbon's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Flutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ossian's poems; Scott's infantry; Reid's works; Science works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillie's Greece; Say's political economy; Rollin's ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Halls communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books, the late novels, &c. all of which he offers at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. 46

Ran Away.

FROM the subscriber, last February, a negro man by the name of JACOB, yellow complexioned, a long straight nose, and hollow footed, broad square shoulders, about five feet nine or ten inches high, no particular mark except one whipping on his bare back, and 27 years old. I have reason to believe that he has got a free pass, or some one has taken him off, and concealed him. Any person catching said negro, and sending him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him, their reward shall be fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid. Information to be directed to the subscriber in Randolph county, N. C. Nov. 1, 1825. (183) WILLIAM RIDGE.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r. Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825.

ROBERT WORKE.

An Elegant Pannel GIG.

IS offered for Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [78] Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825.

State of North Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, decd.: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Mully Tharp, decd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with ——— Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Tharp, and William Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them. 6187

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

State of North Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Lewis D. Schwanitz, vs. Beazley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 473 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and reply or plead, judgment will be entered by default against him. 6187

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October session, 1825. Nehemiah Hearn vs. Joseph Cooper: attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishees. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demands. 6188

JOHN B. MARTIN, CLK.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. William Fairies: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, reply the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles O'Dowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the “Western Carolinian,” successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly. 5m91

Test: JOHN MILLER, CLK.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsy: Original BILL. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsy be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. 6189

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsy: Original BILL. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsy be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. 6189

October 14th, 1825. 6189